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### ANSWER

TO

## Dr. Turner's LETTER to Dr. Jurin,

On the Subject of

Mr. WAR D's DROP and PILL.

#### WHEREIN

His Ignorance of CHYMICAL PHARMACY is fairly Exposed;

#### AS ALSO

lis injurious Treatment of Mr. WARD, and his indecent Reflections upon My Lord Chief Justice, Baron Reynolds's Account of a remarkable Cure, by Mr. Ward's Medicines, are justly Consured.

#### WITHA

lethod proposed, to prepare Medicines from Mercary and Antimony, whereby they may be Administred safely and efficaciously, in the Cure of the most obstinate and deplorable Distempers.

#### y EDMUND PACKE, of London, M.D.

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## ANSWER

TO

# Dr. TURNER'S LETTER to Doctor JURIN, concerning Mr. Ward's Drop and Pill.

SIR,



I send you a farther Account of the Fate of Mr. Ward's Pill and Drop, and the Treatment they have met with from the Press.

'Tis no wonder these Medicines are attack'd on all Sides, considering the extraordinary Success they have been attended with, and the deserved Reputation they have gained.

In Print, they have been favoured with the Notice of the Grubstreet People, the Daily Courant, and now honoured and considered by a Licentiate of the College of Physicians; who very wifely, as well as safely, observes, "That the Conjectures page 2, "about the Drop and Pill are various, as the B "divers

"divers Judgments and Opinions of the Con"jecturers have diverfly led them." Divers Judgments diverfly led them! No wonder, fince none of them have known any thing of the Matter; for had they all known the Composition, they would all have agreed upon a Certainty.

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This, as it is a masterly Stroke, gives one an high Opinion of the Genius and Conduct of the Author; as the Preliminary is a comfortable Salvo for any Suggestion he shall be pleas'd to offer hereafter. But as I am terribly as a fraid of his Lash, tho' he says he is an old Man, I must be a little cautious too; for, whether learned or unlearned, I may be numbred among the Profligate and Petulant, the Malicious and Ill-natur'd; and 'tis very well known I hate to be in bad Company.

Page I.

Page 2.

P. 28.

P. 23.

P. 1.

Ibid.

Then he proceeds: "Some (with this grave "Parenthesis in Italic, surely without Reason) have furmized the same, that is, the Drop and the "Pill to be Mercurial: Yet, among the Hundreds daily taking them, not one Instance can be given of a fore Mouth or Tongue, much less Salivation, which must at some Time have inevitably fallen out, if the Basis was Mercurial." Thus his Particle Yet has demolished his Parenthesis, which the Particle For would have preserved intire.

But I should not have insisted upon the Propriety of his Style, nor his Accuracy in Spelling, especially as he writes not Doctor, unwilling to be deem'd an idle Caviller, or an evil-minded Man, had not he taken an unwarrantable Liberty with Mr. Ward; and I think a very indecent one with the Lord Chief Baron Reynold's Account of the Cure of his Paralytick Maid: Upon which Treatment, if he can find a well-grounded Peace in his own Breast.

Breast, let the Censures of Men be what they will, I think he may even smile at himself, and utterly distain all Concern at the Sentiments of others. However, as to his Assertion, that Salivation must inevitably have fallen out to some one among the Hundreds daily taking the Drop and Pill, were the Basis Mercurial, I could convince him, that there is a Medicine in being, whose Basis is Mercurial, the Dose but gr. iij. that has not in the Course of sifty Years been attended with any such Consequence to one of a thousand, who have taken it. But more of this hereaster.

Upon Inquiry, I am afraid I shall find his Knowledge of Mercurials equal to that of Antimonials. He says, Others more rightly conclude. These Medicines Antimonial. Very happy in their Conclusions truly, while honoured with the Confiderer's Approbation! In Pursuit of this, he endeavours to run an Analogy between the Pill and several Lixivial Sulphurs of Antimony, which he has transcrib'd from Dispensatories and Chymical Writers; such as Hartman, Beguinus, Lemery and Wilson, with some quaint Remarks upon Lockyer's Pill and Russel's Powder; by the help of which he very cleverly gets over four or sive Pages: But I shall soon overtake him.

He first instances the Kermes Mineralis in the French Dispensatory. After having got through the mighty Process, he remarks, "This Precipitate," which I have seen prepar'd (which any old Wo- man may prepare in her Buck-Tub) comes forth of a deeper Red than Mr. Ward's; NOR will it operate in so small a Quantity as his Pill." This is only to let you know that he has seen this Precipitate prepar'd, and that Mr. Ward's is a paler Pill, and less in Dose. What the Nor has to do here, I can't divine.

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Without troubling you, SIR, any farther with what he has borrowed from the above-cited Authors, I shall think it sufficient to assure you, that the true Esential Sulphur of Antimony, or of any of the Metals, cannot be gain'd by any Lixive whatever; that there is no way of eliciting it but from the Antimony, or from the Metal per se, and that by Fire: That when it is regularly separated, it is infinitely fafer in its Effects, and of more general Use in Medicine, than any one Preparation hitherto exhibited in our Dispensatories: That tis only the Addition of the respective Salts in the Lixivium, that communicate the extraordinary Emetic Virtue; and, consequently, that some Attention must be given to the correcting the Acrimony thus imparted. This may be done, and the Medicine confiderably improved.

This last Method, very likely, would better suit the Humour of our considerate Author, who you observe is averse to all Tortures, but that of Ward's Pill, or the Press; especially Torture by Fire, which I assure him is absolutely necessary to the perfecting any Metalline Preparation for considerable Service in the Practice of Physic, and which Antimony as well as the Metals must undergo. I wonder how a Person of his Humanity can administer any of the Tortur'd Mercurials without Reluctance, when he must know what Agony the

poor Creatures must go through.

Well; but he softens a little, p. 5. thus: "Now whether these Flowers of Antimony thus rais'd (tortur'd) by Fire, or any of the Precipitates of the same Colour here observed (as by some has been thought, sine Diction!) be the Composition of Mr. Ward's Pill, is less material to our Purpose," Oc. Less material than what? He has then been amusing us with Sounds only all this while! No;

P. 4.

he immediately bounds from his Sink very fiercely:

"Although, to deal plainly, fays he, when I

confider the strange Ravage it makes among
the solid, as well as stuid Parts of the Body,
in so small a Quantity of one Grain Weight,
as much (that is, as much Ravage or Torture)
as the Glass it self, or Crocus would do, I have
been ready to apprehend it rather a Precipitate,
like the Algarot, though of a different Colour
from the same Caustic Oil, or Butter of Antimony; which, if sit to be countenanced, or
to have a Sanction from any one in regular
Practice, I leave all such, with your self, to
determine." Thus you see he has work'd himself into the Temper of an Inquistor, or rather

of an Inquisitor's Sollicitor.

But before he comes to his Charge, he begs leave to open about Mr. Lockyer and Mr. Russel, to prepare the Court for what follows. As to the latter, it feems there was another of this Name about fifty or fixty Years fince, who got a Preparation of Antimony like that of Mr. Ward's, if not the same, from an Operator with Mr. Boyle, which he call'd his Panacaa, or Golden Sulphur of P. 6. Antimony, a famous Medicine. It happened that he, a Boy then, going often to the Doctor's House as his Patient, sharply espied a Black bringing fome red Powder, which the Doctor formed into very small Pills, Pills of the Bigness of large Pins Heads (well faid, old Boy!) which refembled both in Bulk and Colour these of our new Æsculapius. Ay, that must be Mr. Ward certainly. It feems too the Poor were supplied with them gratis, through the Goodness of his Lady; and they work'd upwards and downwards, but roughly. Well, what became of them? Why, truly they did not survive his Neighbour the Doctor; but

through some fatal Accidents, like these of Mr. Ward's, were soon blasted. Here it is! The Pills were like Mr. Ward's; if not the same, like these of Mr. Ward's, they survived not the Author, but were soon blasted. I did not think he would have made it out so well, since Mr. Ward is alive,

and his Pill in high Repute.

What became now of the true Doctor Russel, for the other had been a Mountebank Itinerant? He, just in Favour to him, allows that his Medicine kept its Fame somewhat longer; and that it was in much Esteem with some Midwives, as a Specific to forward Child-birth, but gradually declined for the same Cause, and is now in a manner lost.

Here I must be very grave, because these Articles call for a ferious Regard. To recur to p. 4. he gives a Panacaa of Antimony prepared from the Capital Lees, from Wilson, who observed this Process was us'd as a Succedaneum to that Panacaa] which went formerly under the Name of Russel's Powder. Now as the Considerer has no where offer'd to give the Process of that Powder, and specifies but one Property on its Behalf, I am necessarily induc'd to believe that he is utterly ignorant of the Preparation, and confequently of the Virtues and Uses of that excellent Medicine. For, were he in the least Degree acquainted with it, I am persuaded he would have been far from putting Mr. Ward's Pill into Competition with it. But he has expresly done it. I am able to prove that he has really done Mr. Ward's Medicine as much Honour, as possibly he could design it Difgrace.

This Powder thus condemn'd, with Mr. Ward's Pill, by our learned Licentiate, is not perfected, but by an elaborate Preparation. The Antimony

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must be judiciously pick'd, and duly prepar'd for the Process: Then it must sustain the Torture, not only of Fire, but of Water too, and that in a State of Fusion, which must infallibly subject it to a State of Tonitration, and then of Granulation; and, after all, separated from its own Soul by strong Cinculsions, and repeated Ablutions. All this without any Medium in the World, to effect this Divorce, but Fire and Water. Terrible Torture indeed! Had the Considerer ever seen this Process, he would never have plum'd himself upon seeing the Mineral Kermes prepar'd, p. 2. or his exhibiting his Crude Antimony with Gum. Guaic. and a small Draught of Bates's Simple Aq. Benedicta, p. 12. But to return. This Powder, tho' I don't allow it, or any other Preparation, to be a Panacaa, is properly of general Use. Tis not only a Specific in the Case before noted, but in all Womens Cases properly fo diffinguished, whether Child-bed or Childbearing Cases, or not. 'Tis specifically potent in the Dropfy and Jaundice, Small Pox, and all Malignant Fevers, given by Half a Drachm at a Time, or a Scruple; fometimes Morning and Night, sometimes every four or six Hours. And when tis by Philosophic Art reduced to a Dose of gr. iij. it is eminently ferviceable in the Cure of Palfies, all nervous Diforders, Scrophulous, and even Cancerous Cases. The last of which Dr. Coatsworth was an Eye-witness of, some Years since, upon a Lady in Charter-House Square, who had an Ulcer in Utero, and that adjudged Cancerous. This never disturbs the Stomach but in a Morning, and that only when Part of the morbific Matter is derived 'Tis properly an Alterative, having no determinate Operation, or sensible, but gentle Transpiration. This I am far from offering as the Basis of Mr. Ward's Pill; but produce it only Antimony only, given in a very small Dose of one, two, or three Grains; yet safely and successfully, and that in the most deplorable Cases imaginable. Now let him tell me what Salts and Sulphur, he so wisely talks of, p. 14. and elsewhere, want to be blunted in the Use of this Medicine.

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If such a Medicine as this be in any Degree lost, 'tis so far a Loss to the Faculty of Physic and diseasy Mortals; and notwithstanding he says 'tis so for the same Cause as the other Doctor Russel's Powder and Mr. Ward's Pill, that is, through some fatal Accident, it is gratis distum; and I am ready to submit it to the Censure of the President, or any Gentleman of the College of Physicians, who is not averse to Tortures by Fire.

But to come nearer Mr. Ward's Pill. The Confiderer, at the End of his Postscript, p. 37. tenders you the Composition of the Pill and Drop, as reported to be communicated by the French King's Physician; the Original of it he hears being with that truly worthy Gentleman Dr. P——t.

Before I take strict Notice of it, I shall observe that Tartar is an absolute Corrector of the Exorbitances of the Salts and Sulphur in all Preparations, whether from Vegetables or Minerals. Scammony and Coloquintida are in themselves very churlish Purges; yet if the Powders of them sinely sisted and sierc'd, be humected by Spirit of Wine duly prepar'd with the volatil Salt of Tartar, they constitute a Purge safe to all Constitutions wherein Purging is necessary, and yet brisk enough in their Operation to discharge virulent and dropsical Humours.

"The Cortex, or Jesuit's Bark, which (as he assured forts of Antimonial Preparations) will do as much "Good and as much Mischief also as Mr. Ward's "Pill,

P. 5.

" Pill, when directed by ignorant Persons, and " taken by the like, at all Adventures"; that is, given and taken uncorrected, or improperly mix'd, may by a Proportion of the Tartariz'd Spirit of Wine pour'd on it, grossly pulveriz'd and digested two or three Days, be form'd into a noble Tin-Aure; a small Spoonful of which, given in a proper Vehicle, at the same Distances the Powder is given in form of Bole or Draught, will effectually answer the Intention of an Antifebritic in Intermittents, unattended with those fatal Confequences, that Persons who take much of the Powder have been subjected to; 14 out of 16 3 after the Preparation being thrown upon the Dunghil, as poisonous. Dr. Thomas Willis, in his Tract of Fevers, has given us the Analysis of this Bark, the Principles of which, as they lie in the Compages, he proves to be pernicious to human Bodies. He therefore proposes the correcting or feparating them by proper Mediums, and this, I have hinted, was applied and used with unenvied Applause, but gradually declined too, and is now in a manner loft.

There is another Medicine almost drop'd into Disuse too, and that is Tartarum Emeticum, which by some is accounted too smart a Vomit, but for what Reason I cannot conceive. It was much in vogue till the Radix Ipecacuanna obtained. The first Emetic, though prepared from so sierce an Assailant as the Crocus Metallorum, is so corrected by the Chrystals of Tartar, that in most Cases a gentler Vomit would be insignificant. The use of the Root before-mentioned is as inessectual in many Cases, as very strong Vomits are hurtful in others. Where the Peccant Matter resides chiefly in the Prima Via, or the Intestines, the Root, the assisted with the Carduus Decoction, doth not contract

powerfully enough to make the Stomach, the Vifcera or the Glands, discharge their several Contents. You will fee but very little Ropy Phlegm, or Glutinous Foulness, especially heavy yellow Choler, evacuated by the taking these impotent Emetics, which generally render the Patient fick, and deprive him of his Liberty, to no manner of Pur-In most intermittent Fevers, the giving a brisk Vomit, if the Patient's Strength admit of it, is absolutely necessary, It is plain from the spontaneous Discharge of Choler, that generally attends the Access of a Paroxysm, or Fit of an Ague, or Intermittent Fever, that the Distemper chiefly arises from a Turgescency, or overflowing of that Humour in the Choleduche Vessels, so called because they receive the Choler. What then can more plainly indicate the Necessity of administring a Vomit (at that very time) powerful enough to excite a general Contraction of the Visera, for the thorough Discharge of this Choler? I say at the coming on of the Fit, or a little before 'tis expected; for when all is over, the Humours subside again, and cannot be separated without greater Difficulty. As to the Stomach, this Medicine is so far from torturing it in the Operation, that it manifestly aififts it in the Discharge of the Distemper, which is apparent from a Debility and Faintness the Patients find after these involuntary, hard Reachings, far superior to those caus'd by designed Emetics. This Way I take to be a Radical Cure, since the very Essence of the Disease is exterminated the Body; and I am fully perswaded, that two Vomits thus administred, would without the Help of the Bark, cure any Quartan Intermittent, which, of all the Intermittents, is the most difficult of

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By the way, there is no Necessity, as the Considerer pleads, of blunting the Salts of these Antimonial Emetics by the Interposition of Broths. I ever found that the Use of the Bread-Water, that is, boiling a Crust of Bread in three or four Pints of Spring-Water, then strained, and drinking half a Pint of it every Time it works, has sufficiently assisted the Stomach in its Office, and conducted the Patient through the whole with

Ease and Safety.

Now the Palliative Cure, which is only the binding or damming up, as it were, the Choledoche Veffels with the Cortex, is not only a fallacious Method, as the Distemper oftner returns than retires; but through the too long and frequent infifting upon the Bark, a pernicious one too, especially to the tender Sex, on whom it has been productive of innumerable Evils, fuch as violent Head-Achs, Pleurifies, Tremblings, Palfies, and other Nervous Disorders, consequent to Restringents, so unnatural and obstinate, that no Medicine has been able to conquer them, not even Ward's Pill, had we not my Lord Chief Baron Reynold's Authority for it. Surely every fair Man will judge Mr. Ward very ill treated, when his Pill, that has refcued a young Woman, brought to the very Jaws of Death by the Ignorance or Blunders of others, shall be added to the Catalogue of Poisons.

But to leave that for the present, I have made it appear, and can do so by as many Instances as will more than fill the Remainder of these Sheets, that Tartar, rightly prepared and proportionately applied, is the proper Corrector of Antimony, that is, of all the most violent Preparations of it; and supposing that to be Mr. Ward's Medicine, as described by the Considerer of it, I have no Objection to the Ingredients. As to the proportion-

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ing them, and the manner of uniting them, it must be left to those who are thoroughly conversant in that Branch of Pharmacy. Our Licentiate has done this Process more Honour still, from the Opinion of Lemery, who speaking of the Administration of Antimonial Vomits, advises Broth, in which some Cream of Tartar has been dissolved. The Reason is, that the Antimony may be so fixed by the Tartar, as with it to be precipitated by Stool. Now if there be due Care taken in the Preparation to answer such an Intention, I think it sully vindicates, if not commends, Mr. Ward's supposed Pill.

P. 15.

But I must beg our learned Considerer to reslect again upon what he advanced, p. 2. of the supposed Composition of this Pill, which was, "That if the Basis of it were Mercurial, a fore Mouth, or "Tongue, or Salivation must inevitably have fallen " out; but not one Instance can be given from Hun-" dreds daily taking them." Now what Class would he place the Butter of Antimony in? Among the Antimonials, because 'tis called Butter of Antimony? No fure. I fay its Station is with the Mercurials, fince there are in the Process two Parts of Mercury to one of Antimony. I would also have him consider, that from this Mercurial, one of the noblest Diaphoretics in Physic is extracted, I mean the Mineral Bezoar, which has scarcely its equal in inflammatory Fevers, and is almost infallible in an Eryfipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire; though I never heard it cured by Salivation, or tortur'd the Mouth, or Tongue, or Throat, or Glands. But this Specific is now declined, and in a manner lost to Practice, though never once attended with fatal Accidents.

This leads me to give the Considerer some Account of a Medicine, whose Basis is absolutely

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Mercurial, whose Dose is but gr. ij. or iij. never vomits, and yet has not falivated one in a Thoufand.

Revive what Quantity you please of Mercury from Cinabar, with its equal Weight of Filings of Mars, and diffilling the Mercury into cold Water, dry the Mercury well; then strain it two or three times through Shammy Leather; then grind it well in a clean Glass Mortar with Salt and Vinegar; repeat this Grinding two or three times; then dry the Mercury. Take the Mercury fo purify'd and dry'd, and dissolve it in as much Spirit of Nitre as will dissolve it. Distil it to Driness. The Mercury will remain in the Bottom of the Retort, with the most fixed Part of the Nitre, in form of a Salt. Weigh the Mercury, and grind it with its equal Weight of Vitriol calcin'd to Whiteness, and as much decrepitated Salt. Put it into a Bolt Head, and fublime. When your Sublimation is over, separate and grind it with its Weight of Vitriol calcin'd to Redness, and half as much decrepitated Salt, and fublime a fecond time. The Mercury will be in a Chrystalline Form. This you must repeat with fresh Vitriol calcin'd to Redness, till you have fublim'd it feven times. The eighth time grind and fublime it alone.

Take & 1. of this Sublimate, and 3 8. of Regulus of Antimony; powder them and grind them well together. Distil off the Butter of Antimony in Sand by a Retort, after which the Mercury will come over very splendent; separate it from the Butter; wash, dry, and strain it two or three times

through Shammy Leather.

The Mercury thus prepared may be given in all Cases, with as much Safety as an equal Quantity of white Bread. The Objection, that, when given Crude, it abounds in deleterious, arsenical Parti-

cles,

cles, is here removed, by an absolute Depuration of it from any of those Miasmas or Taints. As to the other Objections, that if it meets with any Obstruction in its Passage through any of the Vessels it must pass, and its accidental meeting with a saline Ferment in the Bowels, and there turning into a Sublimate, notwithstanding all the Depurations whatever, they are so ridiculous in themselves, as well as contrary to Philosophic Principles, and Experience it self, that they meet with Neglect only from all Men in their Senses.

But as others infift upon a fix'd Preparation of it, I still torture the Rascal by Fire about twenty times more, then commit him to Balneum Maria a Month for Digestion, then distil from a Retort on a Sand Furnace, and find the quondam Rover at the Bottom, in a very quiescent State, sedate

and eafy.

This Medicine, I say, though strictly Mircurial, works only by gentle Stool, seldom above two, and Urine, and in the Night by Sweat, gr. iij. being given going to Bed. It never salivates. This Preparation effectually exposes the Ignorance of those who assert, That the frequent Sublimation of Mercury deprives it of its purgative Quality; whereas you see the contrary is evident here, for gr. iij. of this Medicine will purge as much as twenty of the Calomel.

Hence also it appears, that our Considerer has not examined Mr. Ward's Pill upon a just Basis, since nothing certain can be concluded from his Postulatum. I can further assure him that I have known a Medicine, purely antimonial, excite a Salivation. These Things are to be accounted for. Tis contracted to conclude, that these Things are not so in Nature, because they're not in our Knowledge. I am fully perswaded, that the worthy

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worthy Gentleman to whom he has addressed his Epiffle, can give him intire Satisfaction in this as well as any other Physical Point he may not rightly e woie and elle v understand.

I come now to the Cautions which our Confiderer has laid down, in Compassion to Mr. Ward, and all Adventurers on his unlucky Pill and Drop.

First then he would (ex Cathedra) advise all Hy-P. 13. sterical and Hypochondriacal People, Oc. to be careful how they engage with them, Oc. He's much in the right here, for these Medicines, whether they kill'd or cur'd fuch Patients, would deprive the Faculty of a very confiderable Branch of Practice, for which Mr. Ward would never be forgiven. If, upon various Pretentles, the Bark is given to confirm the Obstructions of these unhappy Sufferers, or ill-prepared Opiates to lock up their Vessels or congeal their Blood, and fo render all Emetics ineffectual to the Cure of the original Disorder, 'tis but Regular, because it makes room for Bufiness.

The fecond Caution is to the " Hellical or Con-" famptive, under any inflammatory State of the " Blood, whose Vessels are tender, and the same " apt (that is, the same Blood) to break its In-

" closures.

All the World knows that this is an absolute Objection to all Vomits of any Degree whatever, and therefore can affect these Medicines no more than any other, be they more or less violent in their Operation than he pretends to make them. He instances one, " who was feiz'd the Night " following the taking one of these Pills with the "Vomiting up a large Quantity of Blood, to which " he is still liable between whiles, and which he " has cause to believe, will be, at long run, fatal." And can he give, so old a Gentleman as he is, but one Instance of Persons falling into profuse Hamorrhagies (which he learnedly calls Hamorrhages, I suppose, because tis sounded so) or Bleedings from the Nose and else where, from the taking other Vomits. Again; " for the same " Reason, says he, no Person whatever, with an " overbearing Heat therein, or Fullness of the "Vessels" (you see he makes nothing of putting the Relative before the Antecedent, like the rest of his Accuracies, " should enter upon this " Course, before they have emptied them by free " and repeated Bleeding." One would think from this Branch of the Caution, that he was a professed Surgeon, and chiefly depended upon Phlebotomy, in which, as well as in too many other Instances, he discovers an overbearing Heat, I must confess. In the mean time, I must in my Turn commiserate the poor Patients, who are to go through these profuse and repeated bloody Exhauftions.

To his third Caution the Reply is as just as to his Second; fince none in their Senses offer any Vomits to Persons under Ruptures, of any Sort

or Degree whatfoever.

The fourth Caution relates to Dram-Drinkers, and Whetters, or Bottlers a Nights. I like this familiar Address. As to most of these, I think an Emetic more absolutely necessary, than to Persons of an abstemious Life; since the Stomach and the Intestines must be presumed to be silled with a proportionate Excess of indigested, stubborn Humours. The Objection to the Rottenness of the Viscera, equally concerns Small Beer or Water Drinkers, or Lucubrators with the abovenam'd, consequently other Dispensers of Vomits, equally with Mr. Ward.

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By the fifth Caution he very near excludes all Emetics, for neither those who are hard to vomit. nor those who easily vomit, are to meddle with them, "for fear of being overset". 'Tis very odd the last should be caution'd, because I think a less Dose will do with them than the former; besides that, I take it to be no small Advantage in a Constitution. His grounding his Caution in the Adhasion of the Sulphur of the Antimony to the tender Coats of the Stomach, thereby continually stimulating it to Excretion, is a gross Mistake: For the Stimulus is not caus'd by the Sulphur of the Antimony, but by the nitrous, or vitriolic, or alcalious Salts, that most of them are impregnated with in their Preparations: For the true essential Sulphur of Antimony very rarely excites Vomiting, and when it does, it executes it as gently as the mildest Emetic in Practice. fame I can affure him of the genuine Sulphur of all Metals, which in the general are very powerful Alteratives, but very friendly Emetics; and that the Sulphur of Antimony is as moderate an Emetic as that of Jupiter. I was willing to fet him to rights in this Point, both because I have often prepared the Sulphur with my own Hands, and oftner seen the happy Medical Esseds of them, and that, to the great Reproach of Physic, the Vertue of them is little understood. Remember what I faid of Cancers. I suppose, by adding Salt to the Sulphur afterwards, he intended the Lixivial Sulphur, which I look upon as a filly, jejune Preparation.

His last Caution affects Mr. Ward's Pill no more than the rest. For weak Persons and Children are to be treated as such, under all Circumstantes; and in favour of Mr. Ward, I can assure him, that I know of an Antimonial Vomit, that

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may as fafely be given to Women with Child, and to Children at the Breast, as their daily Food.

But I beg leave, in my Turn, to put in a Caution that concerns all Physicians, and that is, an Idiosyncrasy, or a peculiar Kind of Texture or Constitution, that your Delicatulæ, or Ladies of a tender Make are finished with; whose Disorders, though common to others, will not yield to the ordinary Medicines or Methods of Cure. I think it worth the Considerer's while to attend to a remarkable Instance of it.

A married Lady of a delicate Composition, of rare Endowments both of Body and Mind, aged about Twenty four, had been some time afflicted with certain Symptoms of the Venereal Distemper before the knew any thing of it. Upon her Father's coming to Town, who was an ingenious Country-Surgeon, the communicated her Complaints to him, who foon discovered the Cause of them. He undertook the Cure of her himself, with fuch a Mercurial Medicine as I just now describ'd. This Medicine never fail'd him before, in the Cure of the most aggravated Lues Venerea, King's Evil, and even Elephantiasis or Lepra Gracorum, but made no manner of Progress in the Cure of his unhappy Daughter. Surpriz'd at this, he applied to a Surgeon in Devonshire-Square, very near her House, a Gentleman of a very fair Character in that Profession; he undertook her, and treated her, as I was told, with Cinabarine Fumigations, and his grand Medicine, as they called it, but all to no Purpose: Nay, she was in so terrible a Condition, when her Father carried me to her, that I declined concerning my felf in her Cure. Her Throat was in a miferable Condition, and she was so tortured with Pains Paint fine ates. ing her to emake ed in confi

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Pains in her Head, Arms and Shin-Bones, that the could have no Rest without the use of Opinites. This last Article discouraged my attempting her Relief more than the rest, notwithstanding her Strength was so reduced, and her Body so emaciated, that she could not turn, nor be turned in her Bed (to which she had been some time confined) without Pain and Cries inexpressible. However, through the Importunity of her Father and Mother, I engaged to visit her daily.

This was May 21, 1722.

The first Thing I infisted on was, her turning off her favourite Laudanum, which with fome Reluctancy she submitted to. [However I now and then indulg d her with a Succedaneum to it, which was a Pill improv'd upon Dr. Starkey's, call'd Pillula Balfamica. | Concluding from the Difappointments that her Father and Neighbour had met with, that no Mercurials would avail, I was refolved to try the Antimonial I mentioned in the Cure of a Cancer. I first prepared her with a gentle Dose of Sal Solutivum cum Sulphure Veneris, which is an Improvement upon Glauber's Sal Mirabile. This agreed fo well with her, that in less than a Week's time her Pains were mitigated to fuch a Degree, that she could sleep very well without the Anodyne I allowed her. encouraged, I had recourse to the Sulphur of Antimony, of which I gave her gr. iij every Morning and Night, in a fuitable Cordial. In less than a Fortnight's time she could not only turn her felf in her Bed, but could turn out of it, and dress her self, and began to find some Appetite to eat. In a Week more her Pains were quite vanish'd; and in six Weeks time her Flesh and Strength were fo recovered, that I ordered her a Lodging at Hampstead. Here she improved so

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fast in Strength and Vigour (for she was naturally very chearful and active) that in a Fortnight's time she could walk to London with Pleasure. She continued on this hopeful Way till the Fall of the Leaf, when the old Symptom of the sore Throat revisited her; upon which she fell to her Medicine again, and continued it till the February following, when a fatal Shock, that attended the whole Family, disabled her from proceeding any farther; and some time after she died, as I verily believe, for want of Necessaries, to my very great Disappointment and Concern for her Loss.

I expect upon this Narrative to be treated as

Mr. Ward, by being told, that this Medicine is good for nothing, nay poisonous, because the old Leaven fermented afresh, the Disease repullu-

Leaven fermented afresh, the Disease repullu-" lated, sprouted anew, and perhaps rag'd more " than before, and at length put an End to a miserable Life." But let me tell him, this is a very ungenerous Way of treating Mankind, and that he has been far from using Mr. Ward in a Gentleman-like Manner on this Occasion. thing is more common, and indeed unavoidable, than a Return of Distempers (with their Symptoms) that have been inveterate and stubborn; besides, that few are so fond of Medicines, as to continue them one Day after they believe they are cur'd, or out of Danger; the Continuance of which for some time afterwards, would probably prevent most of the Relapses complained of. How would this Licentiate, or any Surgeon, take it, should another licenticusty reproach them for such an Aceident? I can point a Case to him, of no long Standing, wherein a Surgeon took 300 l. of a Lady for the Cure of her Sore Leg, which the next Spring afterwards turn'd out as bad as ever.

P. 16.

This I had from a neighbouring Surgeon of unquestioned Veracity, who scorn'd to make any Reflections upon it. Add to this, that none of your Practical Authors, such as Riverius, Sydenham, Willis in Physic, and Wiseman in Surgery, have been ashamed to own a Relapse, and even Death it self.

After doing all in his Power to lessen, if not destroy, the Reputation of the Pill and Drop in the Cure (he allows from vulgar Fame) of the Gout and Rheumatism, the Scurvy, Palfy, Lues Venerea, King's Evil, and Cancer it felf, he falls upon Lord Chief Baron Reynold's Account of the Cure of the Paralytic Maid, which I think he has treated with uncommon Freedom, if not Impertinence. Why should not the Case be of my Lord's compiling, because of the Insertion of the Terms Emetic, Cathartic, Emmenagogue, or any other Technical Phrase in Physic? since every Gentleman of Education is capable not only of interpreting fuch Words, but of deriving them too, which I know every Surgeon cannot do; especially where I see Cacoethes spell'd with an o Diphthong, and Tenfion repeatedly with As to the former, many a Boy of Twelve can tell him, 'tis derived from nands and 390, malus habitus, consequently that one Omicron is superfluous: And that Tenfion is derived from the Supine of tendo, not teneo; therefore cannot be Tention justly. One would think that our Author, who seems so indifferently furnished for Writing, either as to Orthography or Rhetoric, must be wretchedly tortured with that scrubby Distemper Juvenal calls Cacoethes scribendi, or Itch of Writing. It is plain Mr. Ward's Pill and Drop have greatly aggravated this Dyscracy in him, which is all the Hurt it hath done in the World, that I know of.

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As to Palfies confequent to Uterine Obstructions. I have fuggested before, that nothing is more common, especially to young Women, or when the Disorder is of any Duration. The Reasons are easy to be assigned, though not proper here. I again urge it, that confidering the Quantity of Humours that must, in such a Space of Time, have been greatly congested, and the Accession of a fresh, and perhaps worse Congeries or Load of Medicines, administred in that Time, and probably, in such a State, few of them discharged; no wonder that all the Vessels, as well as the Fibres, should be much diffended. Nothing therefore but a Vomit, and that a smart one, could free from fuch an intolerable Burden of Distempers and Medicines together; the discharging of the latter of which, in my Opinion, gives the Pill as much Merit as that of the former.

The carping at the Description of the Relaxation of the Fibres about the Eye-lids, is the mere Cavil, either of some evil-minded Man, or some weak old Man. For as the Design is to express that Affect, in as familiar and obvious Terms as possible, and that the introducing the System of the Nerves and the Sphincters, would rather have obscured than brightened the Incident: I am perswaded no accurate Physician would have incurred the Cenfure due to fuch a Conduct. Besides, here he actually destroys his own wife Observation upon the Terms before-mentioned, which he said, denoted the Case's being drawn up by a Physician or an Apothecary: And now he cavils at the Accuracy of the Description. Turn it which way you will, 'tis a mere Cavil: If the Baron wrote it, then it would be idle to expect that Exactness in the Mechanical Part of the Description, which he would from a Physician: Phy-

P. 28.

P. 24.

Physician or an Apothecary wrote it, then he defirely the Force of his own Suggestion, by charging it with Inaccuracy. Whoever helped him to this Chvil, must be some evil-minded Man, or P. 28. loofe-principled Person, or Debauchee, one that can have no good Will to him, because he has brought him into a Snare. But if it was no such Person, then he must impute all to the Instrinity of Old Age.

What further relates to this Case is down-right Gossiping; as, If we go, we are not, I must ac-P. 25. knowledge, nor will I question, hope no one, the Case-writer says; and so leaves the Baron with the same good Manners he accossed him, by comparing a Case the Baron has been pleased to patronize, to one that had no manner of relation to it, namely, the Case of a Paralytic that began and ended

in a Tragedy. A very civil Gentleman!

I have now shewn the Weakness and Insufficiency of this Author's Scheme, for the destroying or lessening the Reputation of Mr. Ward's Pill and Drop. I should have observed the disingenuous Artifice contrived for the Advertisement and Title Page of his Pamphlet. In the former 'tis, Wherein the Genuine Receipt of both; in the latter, Wherein, as there is great Reason to believe, the Genuine Receipt. This Subterfuge is plainly chosen, both to make the Letter sell the better, and to shelter it from any just Profecution, though he himself is actually spiriting up one upon Mr. Ward Degeneres animos timor arguit. Virg. Æn. 4. But to return.

I have shewn, first the Absurdity of his Datum or Postulatum, wherein he would have it for granted, that the Basis of the Pill cannot be Mercurial, "because if it were, a fore Mouth, or "Tongue, or some Degree of Spitting, must inevitably ensue." When the Basis of the more

certain Composition that he pretends to give, in the Close of his Postscript is properly Mercurial.

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I have also shewn, that a Medicine may have a Mercurial Basis, and yet seldom or never salivate; and a Medicine that, with a Basis purely Antimonial, may fometimes falivate. Thirdly, I have shewn that the Means he has made use of, to depreciate the Valuableness of the Pill and Drop, by putting them into Competition with Russel's Powder, have actually done them the greatest Honour, fince that Powder, truly prepared, I am ready to prove, is a better Medicine by far, than any one in the whole Dispensatory, in the most obstinate and deplorable Cases. Fourthly, I have demonstrated that Tartar, of which he infinuates the Pill is compounded, is the most proper Corrector of any noxious or venenous Quality, either in Minerals or Vegetables. Fifthly, I have proved, that the five or fix Cautions or Objections he offers against the Pill, are really no more an Objection to that, than to any other Emetic. And lastly, That his Treatment of the Lord Chief Baron Reynold's Account of a Cure, in so very impertinent and inconsistent a Manner, is to far from bringing the Pill into Difgrace, that it must greatly advance its Reputation with all disinterested, sensible Men.

In the Considerer's Postscript are inserted some Cases, or rather Indictments against these Medicines, which he says are drawn up with much Judgment, and appear nuthentic; of which therefore he cannot be the Compiler, because no Man in his Senses, be he young or old, will praise himself; nor does he know the Author, it seems. However, I take the Liberty of saying, That if the Author's Probity in the drawing up these Cases, be no stronger than his Judgment, he's but an

P. 29.

indifferent Candidate, either for a Gentleman's or a Physician's Character. But as this is coram Judice, and I doubt not, but proper Affidavits or Testimonials will be produced in Defense of the Accused, I entirely leave it to the Proofs of the Affirmative, or Negative, or concurring Circumstances on either Side the Question.

Having spoken, as properly as I could, to the Means of depreciating or ruining the Character of the Pill and Drop, I shall say something to the End proposed by it. And these are plainly two.

First, To oblige the Proprietor of them to give the Secret of the Composition up to the Author, or some other Person or Persons in the Author's Interest. Or, Secondly, if the refuses to comply with this, to have him projecuted for administring Poisons, and committing Homicides (as he calls them) either by the College of Physicians, or the Supreme Power. This, I believe, I shall prove from his own Words. And.

1. Notwithstanding his Confidence in the Charity of P. 1.

others, that they will be fo good as to believe, " that he has no Ends of his own to serve in this "Undertaking," to hurt his Neighbour in his Property, yet if we trace him to p. 9, we shall plainly discover the Cloven Foot. To do him the utmost Justice in this Point, I will transcribe the Paragraphs from him verbatim.

"To avoid Accidents of this Nature, fays he, P. g.

" (that is, a Shock of the whole Nervous System) the honourable Mr. Boyle, who understood the Chymical Pharmacy, as well as the Animal Stru-" Eure, much better, I dare say, than Mr. " Ward pretends, yet being fearful of the least " Injury that might arise by the trusting to his

own Judgment, and tender of Life, when he had found out any Remedy, or had any fuch re"recommended to him, after preparing the same, gave it into the Hand of some learned and experienced Physician of his Acquaintance, to make fuch Trials therewith, as might be done with Safety, and to report to him the Success; that if found safe and beneficial, they might encourage it, or if any Ways detrimental, point out the Danger, or lay it wholly aside: Nor, as I have been told, would he suffer any one of those which go under the Name of his Receipts (of which a Collection has been published fince his Death) to go abroad, till it had the Approbation of one or other of the Faculty, to recommend it." Then he infers, "If Mr. Ward had taken the same Method,

"he might doubtless have been the Author of much greater Good to his Country Men, by avoiding the Danger that will attend his Medicines, in this promiscuous Distribution of them to all Sorts and Conditions of the Peo-

" ple, under whatever Temperament, as well as Distemper."

Thus have I given you these labour'd Paragraphs Word for Word, because I would by no means deface their native Beauty, which I would not designedly have done, had I abridg'd them.

How our Considerer came by this Information, calls for no Enquiry here. Though I had not the Honour (being then too young) of conversing with that truly great Christian and Philosopher, the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; whose Name I have a true Veneration for, yet my Father enjoy'd it, in Intimacy, for many Years. By his means I have several of Mr. Boyle's Receipts, that never were printed; yet my Father was not of the College: Therefore it doth not seem to me probable, that he always, if ever, took this Method.

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thod. But a stronger Motive to question it is, that Mr. Boyle's Knowledge in Chymical Pharmacy, Experimental Philosophy, and the Human Oeconomy, was not only beyond Mr. Ward's, but equal, if not superior, to that of most of the Faculty in his Time: He laboured more incessantly than any of them in these Branches, which makes it highly improbable, that he should submit the Fruits of his Searches to the Difcretion and Integrity of others. Add to this, That Mr. Boyle, through a Credulity common to Gentlemen of his Taste, took many Things upon Trust, without proving them, and so published, frequently, erroneous Experiments, which furely he would never have done, had he first committed them to the Scrutiny of some infallible Faculty-Man. To which I further add. that if it really had been fo, as he had been told, his Example, who had a noble Estate, as well as Soul, and gave away his Receipts and Medicines therefore, is no Rule for one who has his Fortune to make by his Secrets.

Having thus stripp'd these Paragraphs of all their Plausibility and Authority, from the Example of Mr. Boyle, which, I fay, a Man without a plentiful Fortune cannot be expected to copy, I can fee nothing remaining in them, but a Scimulus to procure the Receipt to the Confiderer, or some of his Friends of the Faculty. For my Part, I speak plainly, as I have in my Custody Receipts, that are no triffing ones, I should not chuse to leave them to any fingle Person, or any Body of Men, that would monopolize (though I have as great a Regard for the present College of Physicians as any Man) but to fuch an Institution as the Infirmary, lately erected at Hide-Park Corner, upon the Charity of well-minded Persons, where one might be morally certain, the Gift would answer the Intent of

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the Donor. Well, but from Mr. Boyle's Example, Mr. Ward is advised to put his Secret into the Hands of some learned and experienced Physician of his Acquaintance. It must be the Receipt, for no Regular Physician will give a Medicine without knowing its Composition. Let but the Considerer get acquainted with Mr. Ward, and the Thing is done; he being both learned and experienced; or if he should not think so, then he can get the Approbation of one or other of the Faculty, if he will but part with the Secret; otherwise he must take what follows, which is the second End I propos'd to speak to; viz.

2. A Profecution for administring Poisons, and committing Homicides upon his Majesty's liege Subjects, either from the College of Physicians, or from

the fupreme Power.

While Mr. Ward is under a Supposition of complying with the Expectation of his learned Acquaintance, he and his Medicine is treated in a gentle Manner. The Medicines are supposed only fometimes to shock the whole nervous System, sometimes to do as much good, as hurt at other times, and this favourably ascrib'd to the Distribution of them to all Sorts and Conditions of People, under whatever Temperament or Distemper. Not a Word of Poisons yet. P. 26. He begins to open the Perfecution, like old Bishop Bonner, folemnly declaring to the World, " That it is nothing else but his tender Concern for the "People's Welfare, and the same Humanity Mr. Ward mentions to my Lord Chief Baron, that " puts him upon delivering these Cautions, and hopes he shall stand clear of any unreasonable " Censures, Oc." But p. 33. he absolutely calls To justify which Piece of the Pill a Poison. Boldness, he is for sending the Parish-Clerks about, to

to make strict Inquisition after the Searchers, to see that they give true Reports of the Fate of all those who have taken the Pill. He thinks if this had been done, scarcely a Week had past, for these four Months behind, wherein there might not have been inserted among the Accidents, Poisoned by the Drop and Pill. Now will any Man think that I have treated this Inquisitor too roughly? If such an Enquiry were made among the old Women of all the Accidents, I won't say from Poisons only, that sent People into another World, I am asraid, neither the Weekly Bills of Mortality, nor the Weekly Journals would be able to contain them.

Upon taking it for granted therefore, that the Pill is a Poison, and that he has prov'd it, he thunders out this mad Menace; "You know very P. 34." well, that every Member of the College is "fworn to present what is justly denominated by us, mala Praxis. But as the Gentlemen of the Faculty care not to turn Informers, neither the governing Part of the College, to take Cognizance yet-awhile thereof; so possibly, the Gowernment it self may, in time, see Cause to enquire into an Affair of so great Moment, and either wholly suppress the Distribution of these dangerous Drugs, among the People, or take care to see, that they are placed under a better Regulation."

To this he subjoins an Account of a Lady, who has a malign Impression left upon her Nerves by the taking this Poison, as he expressly calls

it, the more to enforce his Remonstrance.

While he thus rabidly provokes Persecution, he knows not what Spirit he is of. Were such an arbitrary Inquisition practised through the Nation, as he has madly projected, he would have much

P. 5. more Reason to complain of it, than Ward's Pill, namely, of the strange Ravage it would make among the folid as well as fluid Parts of the Body Physical: for no Man would be long sure of his Life or Liberty, whether he were a Mount-a-Bank

or a Mount-a-Chair.

The Present College of Physicians, I have Reafon to affirm, are too considerate to enter into any fuch virulent and pernicious Measures, as this zealous old Man proposes. I am old enough to remember a Profecution of this Nature, that was spirited up and carried on by the College, thirty Years ago, or more, against Dr. Groenvoelt, who was Newgated, and try'd for his Life, on an Indictment of killing an old Woman, I think, with Tincture of Cantharides. He was honourably acquitted, and afterwards wrote a learned Treatife of the Vertues and Uses of Cantharides, in the Latin Tongue, in Defense of his Practice. But the Concern at his Usage, and his Loss of Reputation, shortened his Days. Yet the same Medicine, when come to be known, was used by them, and has been so ever since, and is now in the Dijpensatories.

As to the Government's interposing in this Affair, I wonder with what Face he can expect their Inquiries. If he cannot make Tools of the College to execute his Wrath, he hopes he may of the Government; when all the World sees that they are averse to all Practices against the Liberty and Property of the Subject, that every one may enjoy themselves under their own Vine, and their

own Fig-tree, fafe and undifturb'd.

Before I conclude, I cannot forget the merry Infinuation, in the Daily Courant, against Mr. Ward and his Medicines, that Popery is at the Bottom. This is also to stimulate the Government against

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him. But I doubt not but the Government laughs at them both alike for their Malice and Stupidity.

But enough of that. I affure you, and all the World, that I wrote this from no other Motive than doing an injured Man Justice. Many of my Acquaintance have taken his Medicines; not one of them have complained of the least Injury received, but most of them have loudly proclaimed the great Benefits they have found from the Medicines. And I further declare, That I never spoke to, never saw Mr. Ward as I know of, in my whole Life, and that he hath made no Application to me, either directly or indirectly, to say any thing on his Behalf. Let the Considerer therefore call me evil-minded Man, or Snarler, or Debauchee, or what he pleases, I regard it not; 'tis a Persecution that all who presume to differ with him in any Point, are to expect.

I am, Sir,

Your Hearty Friend,

January, 1,

And Humble Servant,

EDMUND PACKE.

## POSTSCRIPT.

I Took no further Notice of the Cases drawn up so judiciously, as Dr. Turner declares in his Postscript, than to refer the Credit of them to the Affidavits that probably would be made and published, on the Affirmative and Negative Side of the Question, with their respective Circumstances.

As these Affidavits are inserted in the Daily Journals and Advertisers, of the 27th and 28th of December, 1734. every one is left to judge for himself. I shall therefore make no other Remarks on them, than the Judgment which the Considerer so much extols in the stating these Cases, and his remarkable Zeal in the Destruction of his Maje-

fty's good Subjects.

A Specimen of the first may be seen in Case the 11th. The Drawer up says, very judiciously, that Ann Eving, Servant to Mr. Burton, had only scrophulous Tumours on her Neck. Only scrophulous Tumours! Don't all the World know, that only one scrophulous Tumour on any Part of the Body, but more especially the Neck, is as difficult of Cure as any Distemper in the whole Catalogue, excepting the Gout? This Miso-Quackus, be he an Apothecary, or what he will, must from his own Appellative be a Self-hater; for none but a meer Quack could have stated a Case with so much Judgment.

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One of the two Women he has kill'd in the Body of his Letter, I have seen alive and well with my own Eyes; and heard her express her Resentment of the Old Gentleman's Usage, in a manner that would torture his Ears even to Stupidity, would he stand it: But I hope I am too good-natured to wish him so terrible a Penance.

The next Thing is to note the extraordinary Zeal the Considerer has illustrated in the Destructi-

on of the People.

He has numbered a Person among the Defunct, who is now living, and has lived many Years past within a Bow-shot of him. This must be a very extraordinary Zeal. It argues an uncommon Officiousness in detractive Sport. 'Tis Malice super-erogatory; Satan's only can exceed it. If he had been touched with the least Degree of Remorse, could not he have prevented this Scandal, by an Information so very easy, as that from a Neighbour. But he seems to disclaim, by such Practices, any such Relation to Mankind. Where now is the Profligate? Where now the well-grounded Peace he boasts of?

And this is the Man who is to direct the College of Physicians; and (if they would indulge him) the Government, to the Profecution of his Adversary. Vain Man! Don't we all know, that none but biggotted Princes have been Tools of mad Zealots, in the Execution of their Diabolical Schemes. 'Tis nothing but the steddy Adherence of the present Royal Family, to the truly noble Principles of Humanity, that restrains such infernal Spirits, from turning this happy Island into a Field of Blood, and a Scene of Torture. But I hope by this Time he has repented of his Conduct.

For notwithstanding, in his Defence upon his Neighbour, Mrs. Maxwell's Cafe, he charges Mr. Ward with Disingenuity, I think he has still more aggravated his own Difingenuity, till he has got over the Circumstance of the cutting the Breaft off, which feems to be very strong against him, as well as the Persons concerned in the several Charges drawn up against the Pill, all, to a Woman, being against him. What a terrible

Thing it is to be an old Man!

I have very lately visited Mr. Ward's Infirmary thrice, and have feen fuch a Number of poor Objects wonderfully relieved in the most desperate Circumstances, such as being born blind and deaf, that I fill more detest the vile Design of difgracing him to Mankind. His treating and restoring the Afflicted and Distressed is God-like, and deferves the greatest Attention, as well as Emulation, from all Men of Opportunity and Ability. The College of Physicians could not make a better Use of their Power, than to encourage the dispensing of such extraordinary Medicines, especially to the Poor. This would greatly redound to their Honour; and above all, to the Glory of that immense Being, who hath created all Medicinal Subjects, and given Wildom and Understanding to Men, to discover and apply them to the easing the Miseries of diseasy Mortals, introduced into human Nature by Sin and Disobedience.

This Regard to the Necessities of the Poor is best evidenced, by administring Help to them freely and chearfully for CHRIST's Sake, who hath said, The Poor ye shall always have with you, thereby intimating the Object and Duty of constant

Charity.

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Nor is the giving of Medicines to the Sick and Indigent without its present Advantages to an honest and industrious Physician; for besides the Promises of Remuneration that are entail'd upon Charity in general, a Physician that treateth the Poor freely, may have the Opportunity of obferving great Variety of Diseases, as well external as internal, as also the Power and Efficacy of his Remedies, beyond what he can in other People, who are able to pay; few of these being to be obliged to that Order and Constancy in taking Medicines, which the others, by reason of their Poverty, more eafily comply with. This, by Experience, I know to be true; having cured fome indigent Persons of great Diseases, which I should hardly have ever been able to effect, in many that have Plenty of all Things, for the aforesaid Reason.

I do not by all this intend, that fuch Remedies as are venenous, violent, or uncertain in their Qualifications, should be given to the poorest Man or Woman, merely for a Tryal of Skill; for Ludere cum corio humano, I abhor. My Meaning is thus: A Physician may have many Medicines, which by the Philosophic Rules and Intentions, followed in the Modus preparandi, and founded upon Nature, he knows to be free from any poisonous or noxious Quality, and to be more or less depurated and advanced towards Perfection, and yet may and must be ignorant of their Power and Efficacy in curing Diseases, without frequent Administration, and diligent Observation. As for Instance: A Medicine of Antimony may have a true and natural Preparation, infomuch that it may effectually cure a Fever, Pleurisy, Peripneumony, and other acute Distempers, and yet not have Power sufficient to cure a Scurvy, Dropsy, or any other Chronic

nic Disease. Yet the same Preparation, by Help of Art, may be so far advanced, as happily to cure both Dropsy and Scurvy: And when it is come so far, it may not be able to cure the Palsy, Epilepsy, or Apoplexy; yet by an Artist of high Attainment in the Hermetic Learning, it may also be surther prepared and improved to that Power

and Efficacy.

Now it is only the Degrees of Power and Virtue, in which Medicines of a universal Tendency are stated, that, I say, may best be experienced by their Administration to the Poor, not denying but proper Specifics may also be used with them, which the Physician will find to be much more effectual, than when administred alone; for alone (the Difease being mistaken) Injury may be done by Specifics. But when under the Government of Universals, they are more quick or effectual in the curing those Diseases, or strengthning those Parts of the Body for which they are Specifics. fuch Direction therefore, they can do no Injury, although the Physician should err in the Knowledge of the Nature or Seat of the Difeale. How Universals are to be specificated, to what Disease or Part of the Body the Physician pleafeth, is, or ought to be, the chief Study of every Physician, who has truly at Heart the Welfare of Mankind. This is what I thought proper to add to the Premifes, that I might in some Measure deliver Perfons of contracted Abilities from their Prejudices, which either their Education or the Imposition of defigning Men have enflaved them to. And nothing that I have offered is a Transcript from Books, or borrowed from the Processes of Chymical Authors, who too frequently write, one after another, those Things which they have never feen or done, whereby the World is fill'd with false Receipts, to the great

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great Scandal of the most excellent of Arts. What I have now committed to Paper, I have drawn from the Fountain of Experience, as I have always prepared, with my own Hands, the Medicines I have generally used, with good Success in the Necessities of the Sick.

January 6,

E. P.



great Seaudat of the medicate of Ant. 14. st nwash even I good to have common von breet then the foundain of Estatemes, as I have alvays prepared, with my own flands, the hatchdiges I have generally ofed, and good Surcess in the everything of the sight 

